

REPORT
ON THE
ADMINISTRATION
OF THE
KEROWLEE STATE
FOR THE
YEAR 1896-97.

PREPARED BY
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1897.

16. The Female Dispensary has been closed as no passed Female Hospital Assistant could be had.

17. MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The number of Dispensaries was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 4. The number of 'in' and 'out' patients treated in all these Dispensaries was 25230, thus giving a daily average attendance of 278.66 patients. The working of the Vaccination Department was also satisfactory.

18. The number of Schools was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 6. Several boys from the Sanskrit and Persian and Hindi Departments passed during the year under report. The result of the Middle English Examination is not yet out.

19. MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—No change of any consequence occurred in this Department during the year under report.

20. FINANCES AND REVENUE.—The actual receipts of the Sambat year 1952 amounted to Rs. 477,468-13-9 and the actual expenditure amounted to Rs. 484,599-8-3, showing an increased expenditure over the actual receipts amounting to Rs. 7,000 and odd, which were made good by the balances of Shiah Baki of the Treasury, leaving a balance of Rs. 24,000 in the Treasury.

CHAPTER I.

SOME DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY.

21. **GENERAL ACCOUNT—BOUNDARIES.**—The Jadon Rajput State of Kerowlee, the Capital of which bears the same name, lies between 26° and 27° of latitude and $76^{\circ}-30'$ and $77^{\circ}-30'$ longitude, and has an area of 1242 square miles. It is bounded on the North and West by the Jeypur territory, except at the northernmost point which is touched by Bhurtpur. Dholpur is on the East, while Gwalior territory, lying on the South, is separated from the State by the river Chambal.

22. **HILLS AND CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY.**—Hills and broken ground are the chief characteristics of the whole territory. Most of the tract in which the territory lies, is locally termed 'dang,' which is the name given to the rugged region lying above the narrow valley of the Chambal.

23. **RIVER SYSTEM.**—The country is entirely devoid of large rivers, with the exception of the Chambal which forms the boundary between the State and Gwalior. The Banas and Morel belong more properly to Jeypur. The Panchna is the only river which rises in Kerowlee, and flows through a considerable portion of the territory. It is so called from its being formed of five streams. The other rivers which are most important and useful to the city are the Bhadraoti and the Barkhera, but these rivers are not navigable. The two rivers, *viz.*, Panchna and Barkhera, have been bridged by the present ruler of Kerowlee, Maharaja Dhiraj Bhanwar Pal Deo Bahadur K.C.I.E., at a cost of nearly Rs. 50,000, and this has largely facilitated the export and import trade of the city which formerly used to be almost stopped during the rainy season. Owing to the hilly nature of the territory, the whole face of the country is intersected by numerous 'nalas' which dry up as soon as the rains cease. None of them are deserving of special mention.

24. **MINES AND QUARRIES.**—Red sandstone is found in abundance throughout the greater portion of the State. Near the capital there are quarries where white sandstone abounds, which is much prized by the natives of Kerowlee.

25. Iron is found in the hills North-East of Kerowlee but will not pay working expenses. The iron produced in the State is generally extracted from imported ores.

26. **FORESTS.**—The hills of Kerowlee are generally bare of trees. Above the Chambal Valley the commonest tree growing in any quantity is the 'dho' which is scarcely more than a shrub. The only valuable timber found in the State is the 'shisham' which is not of natural growth but has been introduced and is preserved by strict forest laws.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF THE KEROWLEE STATE

FOR THE YEAR 1896-97.

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GENERAL SUMMARY.

THE year 1896-97 must be characterised as the year of deep suspense. The monsoon was certainly heavier than that of the previous year as far as the recorded rainfall of the State is concerned. But most unfortunately the rains held off when they were most needed, so there was a great scare of famine. Many of the standing crops such as mung, juar and gram withered away for want of seasonable rain. The yield of Bajra was a good one and hence the sufferings of the people were mitigated and the calamity was averted. The out-turn of Rabi is expected to be a good one as there were some timely showers during the last winter. The general health of the people was good. No epidemic of any sort broke out among the people in the territory during the year under report.

2. NOTABLE EVENTS.—The most notable event of the year besides the famine scare is the visit of His Highness the Maharaja to Bhurtpur with the intention of seeing Mr. Crosthwaite, the Agent Governor-General, Rajputana. His Highness left his capital for Bhurtpur on 23rd February 1897, where he was cordially received by His Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpur and Col. Loch, the Political Agent. His Highness exchanged visits with the Agent-General on 4th and came back to Kerowlee on 1st March, 1897.

3. The changes in the administrative machinery were very few during the year and they have all been noted in their proper place.

4. SETTLEMENT OPERATIONS.—The Settlement operations of the State are progressing. More than 500 villages have been surveyed, mapped and their boundaries demarcated. Preparations of other records in connection with the operations are now in progress. The survey of Machilpur Tehsil has now been taken up. The total amount of expenditure incurred up to date is Rs. 21,085-9 as.

5. LAND REVENUE.—As the State Financial year and the English official year do not correspond, the land revenue and other sources of income of the State have been put down in the Report for the Sambat year 1952. The land revenue

showed an increase of eleven thousand in comparison with the previous year. The cause of the increase was the increased Revenue collection under the head of arrears.

6. CUSTOMS.—The realization of this Department was Rs. 79,469-1-4 against Rs. 79,850-11 as. of the previous year, thereby showing a decrease of a few hundred.

7. ABKARI.—There are four distilleries *viz.*, one at the capital and three in the mufassil. The licenses of the mufassil distilleries are annually put up to auction and are given to the highest bidder. The Sadr distillery at Ketowlee is kept under State management. The income of the State from this source amounted to Rs. 2,227-9-9.

8. MINT.—There is only one Mint in the capital. The currency legislation of the Government of India affected the local market by the abnormal import of cheap silver. To counteract the evil, the mint has been closed to the Shroffs of Agra &c., and is now open only to the Shroffs of Kerowlee and worked at long intervals to meet the exigencies of the State.

9. PUBLIC WORKS.—The total amount of expenditure under this heading was Rs. 17,257-3-3.

10. There were in the Jail 66 prisoners at the commencement of the year and 288 new prisoners and 2 lunatics were at various times admitted into the Jail during the year under report. In the course of the year 189 prisoners were released, leaving 99 prisoners at the close of the year.

11. The conduct and discipline of the prisoners were good throughout the year. The health of the prisoners was also generally good. The prison was visited by the Administrative Medical Officer during the year under report.

12. COURTS OF JUSTICE.—CRIMINAL COURT.—939 offences were reported as against 829 of the previous year and 145 convictions were obtained and persons charged with offences were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment varying from six months to seven years.

13. CIVIL COURT.—On the Civil side there was an evident decrease in the institution of suits. 293 fresh suits were instituted as against 354 of the previous year. The Judicial machinery worked well.

14. THAGI AND DACOITY.—Only one offence under this head was reported during the year. It was a big case of cattle-lifting. Major portion of the property was restored.

15. MUNICIPALITY.—The Conservancy and Sanitary arrangements of the town were all that could be desired. The income of the Municipality exclusive of the opening cash balance was Rs. 8,297-11-6. From Octroi the Municipality derived an income of Rs. 7,092.

viz., Brahmans, Banias, Rajputs, Gujars and Minas, the bulk of the Brahmans being petty traders. Among Banias and Mahajans are included the Agarwalas, the Jain Saraogis, and other common trading castes. The most prosperous amongst them are Saraogis and Agarwalas. The Jadons are the representative Rajputs of Kerowlee and like others of that class are brave but bad agriculturists. The Kerowlee Thakurs are almost all illiterate, only a small fraction of them being able to read and write. The Gujars are most numerous in the northern portion of the territory. They were at one time notorious cattle-lifters but complaints against those of Kerowlee are not now as numerous as against the Gujars of the Dholepur 'dang', and they have generally taken to agriculture. Minas are the largest class of cultivators in the State, in fact they hold the monopoly of land cultivation and predominate everywhere except in the north. The number of the Mussulmans is very small, except in the city. The most important Mahomedan class is the Pathan, a considerable number of whom is employed in the State forces. Some of them hold respectable offices. The following table, taken from the last Census Returns, will show the relative strength of each class :—

NAMES OF CLASSES					MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Agricultural	...	...	...	...	38,000	29,952	67,952
Professional	...	...	..	...	14,463	13,099	27,562
Commercial	...	...	...	...	4,881	4,332	9,213
Artisans and Village Menials			...	...	23,113	20,790	43,903
Vagrant minor Artisans and Performers				..	172	141	313
Races and Nationalities	...	...	...	...	3,926	3,718	7,644
TOTAL					84,555	72,032	156,587

28. The following are the figures for the various classes of occupations :—

NAMES OF OCCUPATIONS						MALE.	FEMALE.
Durbar Service	...	...	...	...	...	10,155	8,523
Pasture and Agriculture	...	...	...	..	...	45,862	37,213
Personal Service	...	...	...	...	...	1,884	1,684
Preparation and supply of material substance	...	...	...	..	...	6,427	5,695

29. The accompanying statement shows the population of each Tehsil of the Kerowlee State :—

No.	NAMES OF TEHSILS.	No. OF VIL- LAGES.	MALE.	FEMALE.	TOTAL.
1.	Kerowlee City ... ..	...	11,761	11,349	23,110
2.	Huzur Tehsil	229	20,832	19,989	40,821
3.	Jerota	182	17,035	14,576	31,611
4.	Machilpur	139	13,670	11,311	24,981
5.	Mandrail	174	12,404	10,735	23,139
6.	Utgir	116	8,845	7,066	15,911
	Europeans ... ..	...	8	6	14
	TOTAL ..	840	84,555	72,032	159,587

30. AGRICULTURE.—There are two principal crops, *viz.*, autumn and spring. The Kharif or autumn crops are bajra, jawar, mung, moth, cotton and hemp. The Rabi or spring crops are wheat, barley, tobacco, arhar and peas. Betel-leaves are cultivated extensively at Machilpur.

31. The soil throughout the State is generally light, and is classified into (1) Chikni, (2) Damini, (3) Bhurda. Class No. 1 is found in very small quantities, and rarely exceeds 10 to 20 bighas in the village of ordinary size. In such soil, cereals and cotton are cultivated. The third class soil is sandy, and produces generally crops of moth and bajra. The second class soil stands between the first and third in quality, and is fit for crops of mung, gram, &c.

32. IRRIGATION.—Besides the rainfall, there are three different means of irrigation—from tanks, from wells, and from the rise of the Chambal water in the rainy season. Tanks are generally formed by 'bands' or dams thrown across the course of a line of rain drainage. These 'bands' are the principal means of irrigation in the rocky and hilly portion of Kerowlee. In the beds of these tanks, rice is grown in abundance in the rainy season, and the stored water is sometimes used for a rabi crop.

33. INDUSTRY.—Kerowlee is very poor in its manufactures. Those accounted most important are hooka-bowl or kali manufacture, stone-work of various descriptions, tat-making and lacquer work. The manufacture of round wooden toys, boxes, bed-legs, &c., painted in coloured lac are very good. These articles are exported by traders, and are generally sold at the same prices as at other places. Stone-work which is in white and red sandstone, and persons as art, if Kerowlee were a larger or wealthier place, or if it were nearer a railway station. There is a prospect, however, of the State being opened up by railway as is proved by the Muttra-Ratlam Railway survey. Hence there is reason to believe that this industry has a brilliant future before it.

34. MEDICAL ASPECTS.—Fever, dysentery, and rheumatism are the prevailing diseases of this State. Epidemic disease rarely penetrates into Kerowlee. At times during the Kaila Devi Fair, when a large concourse of pilgrims gather, cholera breaks out, but only in a sporadic form. Sometimes small-pox too declares itself, but the spread of vaccination has done much to mitigate its severity.

CHAPTER II.

SECTION I.—CONSTITUTION.

35. His Highness the Maharaja was vested with full administrative powers by the Government of India in June 1889. Since then he has been carrying on the affairs of the State with the aid of a Council, in which he sits as President. The Council is the highest Judicial Tribunal of Appeal, Revision and Confirmation ; and all the other departments of the State are subordinate to it. All appeals from the Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts lie to the Council, and all appointments and dismissals are made under its sanction. In addition to His Highness the Maharaja who acts as President, the other Members constituting the Council are :—

36. Rao Bhom Pal, Kunwar Sujan Pal, Pandit Nand Lal, Jemadar Fazl Rasool Khan, and Khan Bahadur Muhammad Rashid-ud-din Khan.

SECTION II.—EVENTS.

37. The greatest event of the year as far as this State is concerned is the famine. The rainy season fairly set in but unfortunately it was of short duration. The rains utterly failed in the month of September and continued to hold off in the month of October. This unforeseen occurrence utterly destroyed the hope of reaping a good Kharif crop. To make matters worse, the gram could not at all be sown and mung, juar &c entirely withered away. But the soil of this State being mostly sandy, the bajra crop was a good one. A few copious showers during the early periods of the rainy season are all that is required and this crop is assured. Hence the yield of Bajra was far beyond the expectation of the most sanguinary.

38. The Bajra being the staple-food of this State during the winter months, commencing from the end of September to almost the end of March, and the yield of that crop being a bumper one, the people had not to suffer at all for want of food-grains. But when our neighbour's house is on fire, it is ten to one, our house, too, is exposed to the risk of being caught in the conflagration. One who has a vivid recollection of the last winter months, knows what a great wave of agricultural disturbance passed through the British territory. Looting of the Bazaars, forcing up of price of the food-grains by the Banias living in the British territory, became the order of constant gossip in the Bazaars and other places in the Native State. The calculating Banias of this territory took time by the forelock and began extensive purchases directly from the cultivators of Bajra and carried on the export trade. In this way, the prices here, too, were forced up. But in the consequence of poor crop, but the inevitable effect of famine in neighbouring Native States and other British districts such as Agra,

Those who expected to see Bajra selling at 14 or 15 seers the rupee had all their hopes dashed to the ground and were suddenly confronted with the stern reality of seeing Bajra selling at 8 or 9 seers the rupee. A feeling of panic ran through the whole territory of Kerowlee. People began to reflect that they were so much worse off when the yield of Bajra was so fair, what might not be the consequence if the Rabi crop happened to be a very poor one. Under the natural impulse of averting a future calamity, the cultivators of this State took to ploughing the land for Rabi cultivation to a large extent. Even such lands on the river side which never before came under the plough were turned up and to encourage the cultivators to push steadily on with their work, the Takkavi was freely given. The consequence of this prudent measure has been a good crop of Rabi. The yield of Rabi during the year under report, when famine has been most acutely raging in many parts of India, has been far above the average. Beneficent rains during the months of November and December had much to do with this cheerful prospect of Rabi.

39. During the months of November and December when a severe panic was running through the land, and when every one was expecting to meet with the gaunt spectre of famine, the authorities of this State were called upon by the Government of India, to submit monthly reports regarding the general condition of this State, according to sections 15 and 16 Abstract Famine Code, Rajputana, to the Political Agent. Such reports were regularly submitted for the months of November, December and January when the order came from the Agent Governor-General that since this State was not subjected to the awful visitation, there was no need of sending any more monthly reports.

40. Such was the crisis through which this State passed during the year under report but happily the crisis ended without producing any serious effect upon the finances of this State. On the other hand, the panic of a famine produced an unexpected windfall to the cultivators who reaped a rich harvest of silver owing to the prices of foodgrains being doubled or trebled.

41. During the month of December, Col. Loch, the Political Agent, came here on tour marching through the Dholpur territory by stages and passed his Christmas here. Again during the month of February he visited this State, coming on by the same route as before. He saw with his own eyes the state of crops and the condition of the people in the mufassil and was convinced that there was no famine in this territory.

42. During the month of February, when Col. Loch was on a visit to this State, he threw out a proposal to His Highness the Maharaja to take a trip to Bhurtpur to see Mr Crosthwaite, the Agent Governor-General, who was about to come to Bhurtpur. His Highness cordially accepted the proposal, as he had not the good fortune to make his acquaintance with the Agent Governor-General, since his arrival to Rajputana. The plan was soon settled and His Highness left Kerowlee for Bhurtpur on 23d February. On the 24th His Highness arrived at Bhurtpur, where, in the station, he was cordially received by His Highness the Maharaja of Bhurtpur and Col. Loch, the Political Agent, under a salute of 17 guns. As His Highness the Maharaja entered his carriage and drove to Gol Bagh, the band of

Imperial Service troops presented arms. Visits were exchanged by His Highness the Maharaja and the Agent Governor-General on the same day.

43. After a stay of three or four days, His Highness came back to Kerowlee on the 1st March. The Maharaja enjoyed the trip most keenly.

CHAPTER III.

SEASON AND CROPS.

44. The monsoon of the year under report was very light, as will be evident from the tables given below. The recorded rainfall in the Tehsils and city of Kerowlee was far below the average.

			1894.	1895.	1896.
Kerowlee City ...	...	...	39'45.	22'99.	17'31.
Jerota ...	...	...	43'48.	18'80.	18'59.
Machilpur ...	...	...	45'51.	18'66.	22'59.
Mandrail ...	...	...	43'53.	18'67.	21'90.

45. If we look to the comparative table of rainfall for the last three years, it is clear that the rainfall during the year under report is far below the average in comparison to the rainfall for the year 1894, but it is nearly equal to that of the previous year, *viz.*, 1895. What is then the cause of this outcry for famine? Why was not this outcry heard in the year 1895, when the rainfall was not heavy and far below the average? The cause is not very far to seek. In 1895 the autumn rains were timely and hence the cultivators reaped a fair harvest of bajra, mung, massina &c and other autumn crops. But the rainfall during the year 1896 was, in addition to its being scanty, limited only to the months of July and August. After 15th August, it entirely held off, and not a drop fell. The standing crop of Mung, Juar &c. withered away and for this want of timely showers, not a bigha of land could be sown of gram. What with the terrible calamity in the British districts and the failure of timely rain in the months of August, September and October, people here, too, took up the cry that was raised up in the neighbouring British territory and some Native States.

46. Although His Highness the Maharaja felt up to this time no necessity for opening any relief works in his State, yet no case of immigration or death from starvation has ever been reported to His Highness. This is the best and strongest proof of the fact that there was no famine in this little territory during the year under report.

47. As for high prices of foodgrains, large exports have much to answer for this. The annual produce of this State is not sufficient to feed the people of this State. The Banias are, therefore, obliged every year, to make large imports from the neighbouring territories. But contrarywise, they made large exports this year, and in this way, the effect of the bumper crop of Bajra was entirely neutralised, a uniform price of foodgrains ruled over the land, and the Banias profited in the bargain.

48. As for the Rabi, one or two winter rains during the months of November

brought a large quantity of land under the plough and got timely aid from the State Treasury in the shape of Takkavi. They now expect to reap a good harvest.

49. The wheat and barley, which constitute the chief crop of the spring harvest thanks to the winter rains, have done fairly. The area sown was larger than in the previous year and the yield hence is put down at nearly a twelve-anna crop. If all the other crops of the year had done as well, there would not have been much to complain. However, taking all together, Kerowlee did not fare as badly as many of the districts of the neighbouring territory.

50. No damage by locusts was reported.

51. The statement overleaf shows the price current during the year under report in the city of Kerowlee.

52. GENERAL HEALTH.—No disease in an epidemic form broke out among the population in the territory but there was cattle disease in one Tehsil and smallpox to some extent in the other during the month of March.

PRICE CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS AND SALT IN THE CITY OF KEROWLEE, FOR THE YEAR 1895-96.

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.

Wheat.		Barley.		Rice. Best sort.		Rice. common.		Jawar.		Bajra.		Maize.		Arhar.		Gram.		Salt.	
md. sr. chh.	md. sr. chh.	md. sr. chh.	md. sr. chh.	md. sr. chh.	md. sr. chh.	md. sr. chh.	md. sr. chh.	md. sr. chh.	md. sr. chh.	md. sr. chh.	md. sr. chh.	md. sr. chh.	md. sr. chh.	md. sr. chh.	md. sr. chh.	md. sr. chh.	md. sr. chh.	md. sr. chh.	md. sr. chh.
...	14	6	...	10	...	11	4	...	18	...	15	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	10
...	14	1	...	8	12	10	...	...	17	...	15	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	10
...	13	7	...	10	...	11	4	...	16	...	14	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	10
...	13	2	...	10	...	11	4	...	15	...	13	...	...	...	17	...	...	...	10
...	13	7	...	8	12	10	...	...	15	...	13	...	...	...	18	...	...	...	10
...	9	6	...	7	8	8	2	...	12	...	11	...	...	...	13	...	...	...	10
...	7	13	...	6	14	7	8	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	10
...	7	13	...	7	13	8	7	...	11	...	10	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	11
...	7	13	...	7	8	8	2	...	10	...	9	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	10
...	8	2	...	7	8	8	2	...	10	...	9	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	10
...	8	7	...	7	8	8	2	...	10	...	9	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	10
...	8	7	...	6	4	7	8	...	10	...	9	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	10

CHAPTER IV.

LAND SETTLEMENT

53. The fiscal history of the territory was shrouded in obscurity, and unreliable records or their absence altogether rendered the examination of Revenue matters, even of thirty or forty years ago, difficult. Lands were never properly measured and different kinds of bighas obtained in different parts of the same State. There existed no accurate record of muafi lands nor of new lands brought under the plough, and owing to the want of maps and survey records, Kerowlee fared badly in boundary disputes with neighbouring States. To put an end to these difficulties, the present ruler His Highness Maharaja Bhanwar Pal determined to introduce the Revenue Settlement of the country. The Settlement operations commenced in January 1891 and are still in progress.

54. The progress made in Settlement operations up to the close of the official year 1895-96, as was stated in the last Administration Report of the Kerowlee State, was as follows:—

55. All the records pertaining to the four villages of the Huzur Tehsil in connection with the Revenue Settlement have been completed and given over to the Bapotidars.

56. Checking the Khasra of nine villages of the Jerota Tehsil has been completed.

57. Jama Bandi or rent-roll of the Huzur Tehsil has been completed.

58. Surveying of the villages of the Machilpur Tehsil is in progress.

59. The operations for the year under report are as follow:—

60. All the papers in connection with the Revenue Settlement of the Jerota Tehsil have been completed and given over to trained Patwaries who are now carrying on the work of Revenue collection according to these papers.

61. Records of some of the villages of the Huzur Tehsil have been completed and given over to the Bapotidars.

62. The Khalsa villages of the Machilpur Tehsil are being surveyed and mapped. Seven new villages in the same Tehsil have been surveyed during the year under report.

63. So in all, 457,070 bighas have been surveyed as against 453,340 bighas of previous year.

64. Economical working has steadily been kept in view as before, and the expenses incurred up to date is Rs. 21,085-9 as, which are thus distributed :—

					Rs.	as.	p.
Khalsa villages	...	...	...	...	13,502	3	9
Bapotidars	...	...	...	...	7,583	5	3
Total					Rs. 21,085	9	„

65. Summary of work done up to date :—There are five Tehsils in this State which two have been entirely surveyed and mapped and the surveying of the third is gradually approaching completion. Records in connection with the Revenue Settlement pertaining to the Tehsils of Jerota and Huzur Tehsil have nearly completed.

CHAPTER V.

COURTS OF JUSTICE.

SECTION I.—COUNCIL.

66. As has already been described in the chapter on Constitution, the Council is the highest judicial tribunal of Appeals, Revision and Confirmation, but has no original jurisdiction. All appeals from the Civil, Criminal and Revenue Courts lie to it. The following table shows the number of appeals to the Council during the year 1896-97.

Year.	APPEALS								MISCELLANEOUS.				FOREIGN.				
	TOTAL NUMBER OF APPEALS LAID.			NUMBER DISPOSED OF.					Pending at the close of the year.	Laid during the year.	Total.	No. disposed of.	Pending at the close of the year.	Laid during the year.	Total.	No. disposed of.	Pending.
	Pending at the close of the year.	Laid during the year.	Total.	Dismissed.	Modified.	Confirmed.	Total.	Pending.									
1896-97	9	25	34	3	2	21	26	8	..	157	157	157	3	219	222	220	2

SECTION II.—CRIMINAL COURT.

67. PERSONNEL AND POWERS:—Khan Bahadur Muhammad Rashid-ud-din Khan continues to be the presiding officer of this Court, and is vested with first class Magisterial powers, *viz.*, awarding punishment of either description for a term not exceeding three years and a fine not exceeding Rs. 500. He has veied the power of awarding sentences of whipping. Higher punishments, correspond with those awardable by Sessions Court in British territory, are subject to the sanction of the Council.

68. JURISDICTION:—His jurisdiction extends over the whole State. He has under him the city Kotwali and the different police stations within the territory of Kerowlee. There are in all seven Thanas or police stations in the State which are inspected by a Girdawar or Superintendent of Police.

69. OFFENCES:—The number of offences reported during the year under review was 939 as against 829 of the previous year. 145 convictions were obtained and the rest were either dismissed for want of evidence or the persons charged were not apprehended.

70. Details of punishment inflicted during the year are given below:—

NAME OF COURT.	1896-97.			Whipping.	1895-96.			Whipping.
	Rigorous Imprisonment.	FINE.			Rigorous Imprisonment.	FINE.		
		With Im-prisonment.	Without Im-prisonment.			With Im-prisonment.	Without Im-prisonment.	
Criminal Court of Kerowlee ...	61	6	63	15	68	10	57	4

71. One hundred and fifty-five persons were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment as against one hundred and thirty-four persons of the previous year. One hundred and seventeen were sentenced to terms of imprisonment for six months and under, twenty-one for periods varying from six months to one year, ten for periods exceeding one year but not exceeding three years, and three for periods exceeding three years but not exceeding five years, and four for periods exceeding five years but not exceeding seven years.

72. Persons were fined in 63 cases as against 57 of the previous year. The aggregate amount of fine imposed was Rs.3,540-5 as. One hundred and ninety-eight men were fined to an amount less than Rs. 10 in each case. The total amount thus realised was Rs. 529-5 as. Sixty-two men were fined Rs. 10 each and sixty-six men were fined to an amount exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 500, so that in all 326 men were punished with fine only.

73. There were several cases of whipping also. In one case, the sentence awarded was two dozen stripes, in ten cases dozen stripes, in three half-a-dozen, and in one five stripes.

Classification of Offences

Giving False Evidence	...	...	...	...	1
Giving protection to a criminal	...	...	...	...	1
Offences against stamp & coinage	...	...	...	...	1
False Scale	...	...	...	...	2

Sati and abetment thereof	...	...	...	...	1
Killing protected animals	...	...	...	...	9
Gambling	...	...	...	...	1
Suicide	...	...	...	...	1
Assault	...	...	...	...	1
Rape	...	...	...	...	1
Grievous hurt	...	...	...	...	9
Simple hurt	...	...	...	...	33
Wrongful confinement	...	...	...	...	2
Theft	...	...	...	...	64
Theft with hurt	...	...	...	...	2
Extortion	...	...	...	...	1
Embezzlement	...	...	...	...	1
Cheating	...	...	...	...	2
Trespass	...	...	...	...	2
Trespass with intent to commit theft	...	...	...	...	5
Forgery	...	...	...	...	1
Adultery	...	...	...	...	1
Obstructing a public servant in the execution on his duty					2
Total					145

SECTION III.—THAGI AND DACOITY.

74. Under this head, only one case was reported during the year. It was rather a big case of cattle-lifting in which 59 head of cattle of the aggregate value of Rs. 555 and Rs. 31 in cash were taken away. But 54 head of cattle were restored.

SECTION IV.—CIVIL COURT.

75. PERSONNEL AND POWER:—Khan Bahadur Mahammad Rashid-ud-din Khan is also the presiding officer of this Court and has power to try all Civil cases irrespective of limitation as to value. Orders passed by this Court on suits, the value of which does not exceed Rs. 100, are considered final.

76. NUMBER OF SUITS INSTITUTED DURING THE YEAR :—293 fresh suits were instituted during the year under report, as against 354 of the previous year. There were 85 suits pending at the commencement of the year making, therefore, 378 in all.

77. NATURE OF SUITS :—276 for moveable property or money and 17 for immoveable property.

78. VALUE OF SUITS :—The total value of suits instituted during the year under report was Rs. 23,409-10-9. In 208 suits, the value did not exceed Rs. 50, in 38 the value did not exceed Rs. 100, in 22 the value did not exceed Rs. 200, and in 13 it did not exceed Rs. 500, in two one thousand, and in two others it did not exceed Rs. 5000. There were 8 contested suits, but all were decreed.

79. ARBITRATION :—Of the 378 Civil suits, that have been disposed of during the year, 364 have been adjudicated on by the Civil Court and 14 only by arbitration, as against 303 adjudicated by the Civil Court and 6 by arbitration in the previous year.

80. AVERAGE DURATION :—Average duration of each suit taking into account only the working days of the Court, is 1'22 days, which was the average time taken up by the Court in the previous year.

81. DISPOSAL OF SUITS :—The total number of suits disposed of during the year under report, is shown by the following table :—

No.	Nature of Suits.	Pending at the commencement of the year.	Suits instituted during the year.	Total.	No. of suits disposed of during the year.	Pending at the close of the year.
1	Civil Suits	85	293	378	322	56
2	Execution of Decrees ...	20	184	204	190	14

82. Of the 378 suits disposed of by the Civil Court, 50 were compromised, 241 were decreed and 31 were dismissed.

83. APPEALS :—There were altogether 34 appeals during the year before the Council. Of these, 9 were pending at the close of the year and 25 new appeals from the decision of the Civil Court were filed during the year. In 21 appeals, the decision of the Civil Court was upheld, in 2 modified, 3 were dismissed and the rest are pending.

CHAPTER VI.

SECTION I.—REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

84. **PERSONNEL** :—The Revenue work of the State has, since the year 1894, been carried on under the immediate supervision of His Highness the Maharaja.

85. This department includes the Tehsil, Customs, Mint, Excise and Forest.

86. **POWER** :—The Revenue Court has the power of trying all revenue cases as between zemindars and tenants, and all regular civil cases relating to land, cases of mutation of names of lambardars and cultivators, are within the province of this Court. All cases relating to the evasion of paying customs dues are also tried by it.

87. **LAND REVENUE** :—The system of collecting land revenue directly from the cultivators obtains in all the Tehsils except in nearly 50 villages of the Utgir Tehsil. The income of the State from this source for the sambat year 1952 was Rs. 284,773-0-9 as against Rs. 272,814-5-9 of the previous year, thereby showing an increase of eleven thousand and odd rupees. The cause of increase is owing to the fact of there being increased revenue collection under the head of arrears for the previous year.

88. *N. B.* It should be noted that as the State financial year and the English official year do not correspond, all principal sources of income that would be entered in the Budget Statement under the Chapter on Finances and Revenue, should be understood to pertain to the sambat year 1952.

89. The following table shows the number of Revenue and other suits decided in the Revenue Department during the year under review:

Nature of Suits.			No. of Suits instituted during the year.			No. of Suits decided during the year.			No. of Suits pending at the close of the year.		
			Pending at the commencement of the year.	New Suits instituted.	Total	Pending.	New Suits.	Total.	Pending.	New Suits.	Total.
Rent Suits	...	...	93	1226	1319	80	1195	1275	13	31	44
Settlement Suits	...	...	21	44	65	5	41	46	16	3	19
Tehsils	...	...	27	431	458	24	414	438	3	17	20
Appeals	...	...	"	1	1	"	"	"	"	1	1
Total	...	...	141	1702	1843	109	1650	1759	32	52	84

SECTION II.—TEHSILS.

90. **TEHSILS AND TEHSILDARS:**—There are five parganas in this State, each under a Tehsildar. These Tehsildars, besides their ordinary revenue work, used to discharge some Civil and Criminal duties of the State. But the combined work being found too heavy, they were relieved of their Judicial functions since the year 1890. They are now only competent to try minor rent-suits and are chiefly occupied with the work of collecting land revenue. The following is the land revenue of the different parganas of this State for the Sambat year 1952 :—

				Rs.	As.	P.
Kurgaon	...	...	...	80,246	7	9
Jerota	...	...	...	46,078	4	9
Machilpur	...	...	...	58,656	13	3
Mandrail	...	...	...	62,107	5	3
Utgir	...	...	...	37,684	1	9
Total				284,773	0	9

SECTION III.—EXCISE.

91. There are four distilleries in the State—one in the capital and one in each of the three Tehsils of Mandrial, Machilpur and Sapotra. The licenses of the Mufassil distilleries are annually put up to auction and are given to the highest bidder. The contract of the Sadr distillery was, till 1892, given out by auction, but it did not prove profitable to the State. Hence it has since been kept under State management.

92. Country liquors extracted from Mohua are generally made in all these stills. The total quantity of liquor extracted during the year under report in the Sadr distillery was 80 mds. 12 seers. The figures of the Mufassil stills cannot be given as the license-holders do not keep an account of the quantities of liquor drawn at each distillation. The income of the State, from this source, was Rs. 2,227-9-9 in Sambat 1952 as against Rs. 1,934-14-3 of the previous year.

93. Licenses for the sale of hemp drugs, bhang and tobacco &c. are put up to auction under one lot, and therefore the incomes realised under each item cannot be given. It aggregated Rs. 1,275 in Sambat 1952.

SECTION IV.—MINT.

94. There is only one Mint in the Capital, which is in charge of the Customs Officer. Both silver and copper coins are struck at Kerowlee. Gold mohars are also coined on rare occasions. Kerowlee coins weigh $11\frac{1}{4}$ mashas of silver and contains $3\frac{1}{2}$ ratis of alloy.

95. The Currency legislation of the Government of India produced its inevitable effect in Kerowlee, that is, this little territory, soon after the passing of the Currency Act, was flooded with cheap silver imported by the Shroffs of Agra,

consequent on the closure of mints at Bombay and Calcutta. Exchange as between English and Kerowlee coins rose very high. To counteract this baneful effect the Kerowlee Mint was closed to the outsiders. It is now open and worked at long intervals to meet only the exigencies of the State.

96. The income from this source for the Sambat year 1952 was Rs. 1,134-4-3

SECTION V.—CUSTOMS

97. Chowdhari Nirpat Sing continues to hold charge of this Department.

98. Customs dues are levied at the Chabutras or customs posts scattered over different parts of the State, controlled by a head office at the capital. Each Chabutra consists of one "Mushriff" or collector and one Batwal or weighman. There are in all 43 Chabutras in this State. It will be observed that cereals excepting rice and paddy are exempted from Customs dues, as octroi is levied on them by the Municipality of Kerowlee.

99. No changes were made in the tariff during the year under report.

100. The gross revenue from this source for the Sambat year 1952 amounted to Rs. 79,469-1-6 as against Rs. 79,858-1-0 of the previous year, showing a decrease of a few hundred.

101. Statement showing the Revenue of the Kerowlee Customs Department for the Sambat year 1952 :—

NAMES OF ARTICLES				Rs.	As	P.
1.	Ghee	...	...	9,424	4	3
2.	Cotton (dressed)	...	...	5,934	12	6
3.	Cotton (undressed)	...	...	574	5	9
4.	Opium	...	...	8,340	12	3
5.	Cummin	...	...	3,255	9	0
6.	Tat and chord	...	...	477	4	3
7.	Flax	...	...	84	12	6
8.	Cloth	...	...	11,605	13	0
9.	Lace	...	...	250	11	6
10.	Gold and silver	...	...	802	8	6
11.	Cattle	...	...	10,022	3	6
12.	Ferry dues	...	...	130	15	3
13.	Duty on stone	...	...	1,161	15	0
14.	Betel Leaves	...	...	200	13	0
15.	Sheoratri Fair	...	...	4,041	3	6
16.	Dues of Hadoti	...	...	163	15	3
17.	Ironmongers' dues	...	...	48	0	0
18.	Oil	...	...	249	6	0
19.	Til	...	...	1,376	3	9
20.	Poppy-seed	...	...	3,066	13	6
21.	Castor-seed	...	...	101	0	0

22.	Mustard	...	...	...	153	0	0
23.	Sajji	...	...	...	68	12	0
24.	Gurh	...	...	...	2,065	3	0
25.	Rice	...	...	...	2,404	8	9
26.	Paddy	...	...	...	86	15	0
27.	Chillies	...	...	...	356	14	9
28.	Tobacco	...	...	...	1,213	8	3
29.	Lac	...	...	...	60	15	6
30.	Shoes	...	...	...	181	7	0
31.	Iron	...	...	...	375	9	6
32.	Metals	...	...	...	251	7	6
33.	Singhara dry	...	...	...	82	4	3
34.	Bota	...	...	...	10	7	0
35.	Saltpeter	...	...	...	23	11	0
36.	Khand	...	...	...	5,167	14	6
37.	Mohua	...	...	...	208	14	0
38.	Dhokri	...	...	...	44	9	3
39.	Indigo	...	...	...	570	7	6
40.	English dye	...	...	...	184	10	6
41.	Hides	...	...	...	750	1	9
42.	Hemp drugs &c.	...	...	...	3	13	6
43.	Spicery	...	...	...	1,164	0	9
44.	Thread	...	...	...	476	3	0
45.	Miscellaneous	...	...	...	4,628	9	0
Total					79,469	1	6

SECTION VI.—FOREST.

102. The Kerowlee hills are generally bare of trees and there is no Forest Department properly so called. The Department, which takes its place, is the "Bagarh" or "Grass Preserves." Grass preserves or Runds are chiefly watched against the encroachment of cattle and are under the charge of "Rundias" or Foresters. The object of this Department is to provide stocks of grass for the Raj elephants, horses and cattle and revenue to the State from grazing dues. Firewood is also supplied by this department. The income of grazing dues amounts to Rs. 7,050-2-6 for the sambat year 1952 as against Rs. 5,911-13 for the previous year and is thus distributed by Tehsils:

				GRAZING.			MISCELLANEOUS.		
				Rs.	As.	P.	Rs.	As.	P.
Huzur Tehsil	...	...	...	643	2	9	495	9	6
Mandrail	...	...	...	848	6	6	881	12	0
Machilpur	...	...	...	592	5	0	686	1	6
Jerota	...	...	...	66	2	0	31	0	9
Utgir	...	...	...	944	5	3	864	13	0
Extras	...	...	...	0	0	0	996	8	3
Total Rs.	...	...	...	3,094	5	6	3,955	13	0

103. The rates of grazing dues vary:—Camels from annas 5 to Rs. 2 per head, goats one rupee from 28 to 100 heads.

Buffaloes from eight annas to Re. 1-8.

Bullocks 4 annas per head.

104. Cows are allowed to graze free. Dead wood may be gathered by the public, but to cut living trees or shrubs is strictly prohibited.

CHAPTER VII.

JAIL

105. Pandit Hridai Narain continues to hold charge of the Jail. The prison is an airy and commodious building with a capacity for holding 60 prisoners.

106. Jail population:—Convicts 99, under-trial prisoners 11.

107. The daily average strength of prisoners amounts to 75·58,

108. There were 66 prisoners at the commencement of the year and 288 new prisoners and 2 lunatics were at various times admitted into the jail during the year. There is no separate Lunatic Asylum in the State. All the dangerous lunatics are lodged in the Jail and treated there. Two convicts died during the year and 118 prisoners were released as shown below:—

On expiry of sentence	...	...	...	108
On birthday by order of the Durbar	...	...	...	10

Of the prisoners released, there were 110 men and 8 women.

109. There were 91 prisoners at the close of the year under review.

110. There were two juvenile prisoners during the year. The occupation followed by the male prisoners, previous to their admission into the Jail, was, generally speaking, land cultivation.

111. The following shows the classification of convicts according to the length of sentence:—

Not exceeding six months	...	...	...	35
Exceeding six months but not exceeding one year	...	...	...	16
Exceeding one year but not exceeding three years	...	...	...	16
Exceeding three years but not exceeding five years	...	...	...	6
Exceeding five years but not exceeding seven years	...	...	...	6
Exceeding seven years but not exceeding ten years	...	...	...	10
Life-convicts	...	...	...	10
Total				99

112. As has been stated above, the average daily strength of Jail population was 75·58. They were thus employed during the year :

Prisoner servants	...	...	...	10
Preparing articles of jail consumption	...	...	...	5
Employed in intra-mural work	...	...	...	20

The rest were employed in extra-mural work.

113. **FOOD :—**The scale of diet prescribed for the prisoners underwent no change during the year.

114. **CLOTHING :—**No change was introduced during the year. Tat bedding is used.

115. The charge for feeding the prisoners cannot be given, as articles of food are supplied directly by the State commissariat commonly known here as 'Bhandar.'

116. The guards supplied to the prison are from time to time told off from the State forces.

117. The income of the Jail from jail manufactory was Rs. 873-12-6 for the Sambat year 1952.

118. **GENERAL HEALTH :—**The average of sickness was 2'39. There were 15 cases of dysentery, 15 of malarious fever, diseases of the nervous system one, and diarrhoea ten. Of the rest, three suffered from diseases of gastric system, two from ulcer, three from skin-disease, secondary syphilis one, gonorrhoea one, lungs disease three, disease of digestive system two, one from debility and other diseases three.

119. **CIVIL PRISONERS :—**There was one at the commencement of the year and twenty-two prisoners were admitted during the year under report. But all of them were released. These prisoners are lodged not in the Jail, but in the city Kotwali.

120. **GENERAL REMARKS :—**The prison has an accommodation for 60 prisoners. The average daily number of prisoners was 75'58. The Jail was inspected during the year under report by Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant Colonel T. H. Hendley, Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana. Second class Hospital Assistant Thomas Romare holds medical charge of the Jail.

CHAPTER VIII.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

121. There are four dispensaries in this State—One at Kerowlee, and one at each of the Tehsils of Mandrial, Machilpur and Sapotra.

122. These dispensaries underwent no change during the year. The number of 'in' and 'out'-door patients treated in all the four dispensaries during the year was 25,230 as against 25,349 of the previous year, thus giving a daily average attendance of 278.66.

SADR DISPENSARY AT KEROWLEE.

123. Thomas Romare, Second-class Hospital Assistant, holds charge of this dispensary. He also holds the medical charge of the Jail.

124. IN-DOOR PATIENTS:—There were three in-door patients at the commencement of the year under report and 114 new admissions during the year. Of these, 105 were cured, 7 discharged, 8 died and the rest remained for treatment in the Hospital at the close of year.

125. OUT-DOOR PATIENTS:—The total number of out-door patients treated was 11,723. Of these 10,748 or about 91.68 per cent attended the dispensary in person. The rest, that is 975 persons, were represented by friends and relatives.

126. CLASSES:—Of the in-patients admitted during the year, there were 11 Mussulmans, 47 Hindus and 72 other castes. As regards out-patients, there were 2,729 Mussulmans, 5,817 Hindus, 83,177 other castes.

127. SEXES:—Among the in-patients, there were 77 males, 40 females, and 7 children. Of the total number of out-patients treated, there were 3,733 males, 2,319 females and 5,788 children.

128. SURGICAL OPERATIONS:—Minor operations performed during the year numbered 1,107. The major surgical operations performed numbered 89. No surgical operations proved fatal.

129. No epidemic of any sort prevailed in the State during the year under report.

MUFASSIL DISPENSARIES.

130. The total number of in-door and out-door patients treated in the Machilpur Dispensary during the year was 4,390. Three major operations were performed which proved successful. The number of minor operations was 171. Mangli Pershad, Third class Hospital Assistant, holds charge of this Dispensary.

131. The number of patients both in-door and out-door treated in the Mandrail Dispensary was 5,003. Major operations performed during the year were 5. None of them proved fatal. The number of minor operations was 766. Third class Hospital Assistant Awaz Ali holds charge of this Dispensary.

132. 4,079 persons attended the Sapotra Dispensary for treatment. Six major operations were performed during the year. All of them were successful. The number of minor operations were 188. Third class Hospital Assistant Dost Mahammad Khan holds charge of this Dispensary.

133. The expenditure in all these Dispensaries for the Sambat year 1952 amounted to Rs.4,372-4-8 which was thus made up:—

Establishment	...	...	...	2,548	0	9
Europe Medicines	...	...	...	800	8	0
Bazaar Medicine	...	...	...	428	8	0
Contingent	...	...	...	264	4	4
Diet	...	...	...	327	0	4
Travelling allowance	...	...	...	4	0	0

134. These Dispensaries are well supplied with medicines and surgical instruments.

135. The Sadr Dispensary at Kerowlee was inspected during the year under report by Brigade-surgeon Lt. Col. T. H. Hendley, Administrative Medical Officer, Rajputana, whose visit proved a regular boon to a large number of people on account of many eye-operations which he preformed during his short stay here.

136. VACCINATION:—The subjoined Return shows the number of successful and unsuccessful vaccinations during the year and the cost incurred to keep up the establishment:—

NUMBER OF VAC- CINATIONS.	RESULT.									COST.							
	Total Number of Vaccination.			AGE.			Unsuccessful.	Revacci- nation.		Salaries.	Travelling allow- ance.		Contingent.		Total.		
				Successful.				Successful.	Unsuccessful.								
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Below one year.	Above one year.	Above six years.										Successful.	Unsuccessful.
	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.	Rs.	A.									
Total.	2376	1015	3389	1683	1160	184	303	22	37	44	33	5	1	1	178	6	

CHAPTER IX.

MUNICIPALITY.

137. The Municipal Board of Kerowlee consists of eleven principal citizens of the city, a selected number of whom forms themselves into a Bench of Honorary Magistrates. They work by rotation and decide all cases pertaining to the breach of Municipal laws.

138. Dr. Bhowani Sing, First class Hospital Assistant, still holds the dual charge as Secretary and Health Officer of Kerowlee Municipality. Kunwar Sujan Pal is the President and Pandit Nand Lal is the Vice-President of the Board.

139. The principal sources of income of the Municipality of Kerowlee is the Octroi duty levied on cereals at the following rates :—

			Rs.	As.	P.
First class grain	...	...	0	1	3 per maund
Second	,,	...	0	1	0 „
Third	,,	...	0	0	9 „

140. The details of the income of the Municipality for the Sambat year 1952 showing the various sources from which it was derived are set forth in the sub-joined statement :—

RECEIPTS.

			Rs.	As.	P.
Opening Cash Balance	...	...	2,497	6	9
Octroi	...	...	7,092	„	9
Fines	...	...	48	2	„
Sale of Manure	...	...	1,003	1	„
Miscellaneous	...	...	154	7	9
Repayment of Loan advanced by the Board			2,252	9	„
Total Rs.			13,047	11	3

EXPENDITURE.

			Rs.	As.	P.
Head Office	...	...	1,597	6	„
Conservancy	...	...	1,875	8	6
Octroi Establishment	...	...	494	4	„
Female Hospital	...	...	460	4	9
Contribution Pension	...	...	72	12	„
Works of Public Utility	...	...	88	5	3
Public Works	...	...	5,306	13	9
Incidental	...	...	289	6	6
Lighting	...	...	463	9	3
Public Latrines	...	...	763	6	3
Cleaning Wells	...	...	21	11	6
Total Rs.			11,433	7	9

141. FEMALE DISPENSARY :—Since the dismissal of Anandi Bai in February 1896, the Female Dispensary of Kerowlee has been closed. The Administrative Medical Officer of Rajputana was several times communicated but no passed hands could be available. The latest communication received from him through the Political Agent, Eastern Rajputana States, is to the following effect :—

142. Female Hospital Assistants are always difficult to get especially at the present time, when they are in unusual request for plague inspections. They furthermore command twice the salary offered by His Highness. Hence the matter must wait for the present.

143. VITAL STATISTICS :—The work of keeping the registration of births and deaths is performed by the Kerowlee Municipality. The total number of births registered during the year under report was 902. Of this number 493 were males and 409 females. The ratio of births per thousand of population was 39·007.

144. The number of deaths registered during the year was 482. Of this number 247 were males and 235 were females. The ratio of deaths per mille of population was 20·32.

145. GENERAL REMARKS :—"Kerowlee is one of the cleanest cities in Rajputana. The conservancy and sanitary arrangements of the city are all that can be desired." The above is the opinion of successive Administrative Medical Officers of Rajputana.

CHAPTER X.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

146. The High School at Kerowlee imparts education up to the Entrance Examination of the Allahabad University. There is an Oriental department in connection with the school, which is affiliated with the Punjab University. Students from this department have sometimes occupied the highest places in the Punjab University Examinations. One boy from this department, who went to Lahore to prosecute his studies in the Shastri Class of the Oriental College, has done brilliantly in the last Shastri Examination. He stands first in order of merit. Two other boys have also passed the Oriental Examinations.

147. No boy was sent up for the Matriculation Examination of the Allahabad University during the year under report. Three boys were sent up for the Middle English Examination of the N. W. P. and Oudh. The result is not yet out.

148. One boy has passed the Vernacular Middle Examination of the N. W. P. and Oudh.

149. At present there are nearly 300 boys in the Sadr School. The following table shows the average attendance of the boys for the year under report :—

NAMES OF DEPARTMENTS.			PRESENT.	ABSENT.	LEAVE.	SICK.
English	...	...	36·897	9·967	6·220	3·543
Persian	...	...	51·452	25·272	1·500	·400
Sanskrit and Hindi	...	...	100·068	33·150	3·690	·636
Patwari	...	...	5·783	2·602	6·280	·430
Total	...	...	194·200	70·991	17·690	5·009

150. Nearly 150 boys are receiving education in the mufassil schools, which are five in all, one in each Tehsil. The standard of education in these schools is elementary—consisting of reading, writing and arithmetic. Higher class boys of the mufassil schools are annually examined in the Sadr School at Kerowlee under the supervision of the Headmaster.

151. The total expenditure amounted to Rs 4,613-7-0 for both the Sadr and the mufassil schools. Taking 400 as the average number of boys in the roll of these schools, the expense for the tuition of each boy come up to Rs. 11·63.

152. EDUCATION OF PATWARIS :—Since January 1893 a Patwari Class has been added to the Sadr School. In 1891 the Settlement Operation of this State

was taken up and as a matter of course, a necessity for well-trained Patwaris arose. The entire Khalsa State has been divided into 53 Patwari Circles, of which 30 have already been filled up by trained Patwaris from the school. Their status has also been improved. Their salaries now range from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 a month.

153. Education in this State, as in others in Rajputana, is imparted free. No tuition fees are levied.

CHAPTER XI.

STAMPS.

154. In this State, stamps both Judicial and Court-fees are not printed, but only impressed with the State-Seal.

155. They are lodged in the State Treasury. There being no stamp-vendors, these papers are sold at the Treasury and in the mufassil through the Tehsildars.

156. 4,866 Court-fee Stamps of the aggregate value of Rs. 1,216-8 were sold during the year as against 4,372 of the previous year and 3,147 papers of general stamps added a sum of Rs. 4,219-8 to the revenue of the State.

157. The aggregate income from this source of revenue thus came up to be Rs. 5,436 as against Rs. 4,758-10 of the previous year.

CHAPTER XII.

PUBLIC WORKS.

158. The Department of the Public Works is under the charge of Thakur Devi Pal.

159. The total amount of expenditure on the Public Works for the Sambat year 1952 aggregated to Rs. 17,257-3-3.

160. The total cost of works executed is shown under the following heads :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Road metalling	7,741	14	3
Buildings &c.	9,515	5	„
Total Rs.	17,257	3	3

161. The details of the amount of Rs. 9,515-5 as. laid out in buildings are given below :—

	Rs.	As.	P.
Establishment ...	852	„	„
Palace ...	5,703	10	6
Repairs &c. ...	1,219	9	6
Gardens &c. ...	1,456	8	„
Miscellaneous ...	283	9	„
Total Rs.	9,515	5	„

CHAPTER XIII.

STATE-FORCES.

162. The State-forces consist of 2,082 men of all arms. They can be divided into regulars and irregulars. The regulars consist of 340 foot and 92 horses. The irregulars comprise 178 sowars and 1440 soldiers. There are besides these a body of 32 artillery men.

163. Of these 2082 men 506 are doing duty in the different forts and castles of the State, 365 are under the Tehsils for miscellaneous duties, such as keeping watch and ward and the remainder are at the capital.

164. The annexed statement shows the distribution of the Kerowlee forces :—

[illegible]

CHAPTER XIV.

FINANCES AND REVENUE.

165. The financial results of the Sambat year 1952 were, on the whole, very good. In Sambat 1951 the actual collection in Land Revenue amounted to Rs. 27,814-5-9 whereas in Sambat 1952 it amounted to Rs. 284,773-3 as. thereby showing an increase of Rs. 11,958-11as. This was mainly due to the collection of the arrears of land revenue of the previous year,

166. In the annexed statement will be found the prescribed account of the revenue and expenditure of the State for the Sambat year 1952.

167. The aggregate actual receipts from twenty-one sources of Revenue amounted to Rs. 470,023-14-9, while in the Budget it was estimated that the actual realization would be Rs. 448,562. This showed an income of over twenty-thousand to the better side.

168. Besides the actual receipts an extraordinary item of Rs. 7,444-15 as, being the arrears due of the previous year, brought up the sum total of actual receipts to Rs. 477,468-13-9 for the Sambat year 1952.

169. Now looking to the debit side, it is found that the expenditure amounted to Rs. 484,599-8-3, thereby showing an amount of Rs. 7,130-11 on the worse side. This was made good from the balance in the Shiah Baki amounting to Rs. 31,460-10 thus leaving a balance of Rs. 24,329-15 as. in the Shiah Baki of the Treasury.

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE ACCOUNT OF REALIZATION UNDER
DIFFERENT HEADS, FOR SAMBAT YEAR 1952.**

No.	Items.	Budget Estimate.			Actuals.			Increase.			Decrease.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Land Revenue ...	291960	11	3	284773	12	0	0	0	0	7186	15	3
2	Abwab ...	1606	0	0	1703	14	0	97	14	0	0	0	0
3	Khandi ...	23391	0	0	22959	13	0	0	0	0	431	3	0
4	Mudaimi ...	5637	8	0	5624	4	0	0	0	0	13	4	0
5	Diwani ...	502	8	0	502	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Bat Dharti ...	3560	0	0	3283	11	3	0	0	0	276	4	9
7	Gardens ...	2905	0	0	4063	13	0	1158	13	0	0	0	0
8	Customs ...	70000	0	0	79469	1	6	9469	1	6	0	0	0
9	Bagarh ...	6000	0	0	7008	3	0	1008	3	0	0	0	0
10	Abkari ...	2500	0	0	2227	9	9	0	0	0	272	6	3
11	Hemp Drugs &c. ...	1275	0	0	1275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Slaughter House ...	180	0	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Mint ...	0	0	0	1134	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	Court of Justice ...	9000	0	0	12875	11	9	3875	11	9	0	0	0
15	House rents ...	750	0	0	813	12	6	63	12	6	0	0	0
16	Kaila Fair ...	8000	0	0	4858	13	3	0	0	0	3141	2	9
17	Impressing weights	500	0	0	770	9	0	270	9	0	0	0	0
18	Dhons ...	600	0	0	1036	9	0	436	9	0	0	0	0
19	Deductions on absences ...	10000	0	0	9509	4	0	0	0	0	490	12	0
20	Miscellaneous ...	4500	0	0	20259	1	9	15759	1	9	0	0	0
21	Compensation Salt	5695	0	0	5694	15	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
	TOTAL ...	448562	0	0	470023	14	9	33273	15	6	11812	1	0
	Extraordinary												
22	Arrears of Land Revenue }	10000	0	0	7444	15	0	0	0	0	2555	1	0
	TOTAL ...	458562	0	0	477468	13	9	33273	15	6	14367	2	0

STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF DISBURSEMENT UNDER
DIFFERENT HEADS, FOR SAMBAT 1952.

No.	Items.	Budget Estimate.			Actuals.			Increase over the Budget Estimate.			Decrease from the Budget Estimate.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
1	Kitchen & Wardrobe	20574	0	0	20822	2	9	248	2	0	0	0	0
2	Purchases ...	1000	0	0	2808	13	0	1808	13	0	0	0	0
3	Tamolkhana ...	800	0	0	927	12	0	127	12	0	0	0	0
4	Teohar ...	5925	0	0	5843	2	0	0	0	0	81	14	0
5	Beohar ...	500	0	0	1248	11	6	748	11	6	0	0	0
6	Mehmani	1000	0	0	712	6	3	0	0	0	287	9	9
7	Hamrai ...	2000	0	0	5874	1	9	3874	1	9	0	0	0
8	Relatives ...	24116	0	0	24295	9	3	179	9	3	0	0	0
9	Inam ...	5000	0	0	33205	3	6	28205	3	6	0	0	0
10	Forces ...	129300	0	0	129078	1	3	0	0	0	221	11	9
11	Council ...	21273	0	0	21265	8	6	0	0	0	7	7	6
12	Civil and Criminal Courts ...	9429	0	0	9338	0	9	0	0	0	90	15	3
13	Revenue Court ...	11263	0	0	12519	11	9	1256	11	6	0	0	0
14	Accounts office ...	3220	0	0	3220	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Treasury ...	1480	0	0	1480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Vakalat ...	4075	0	0	4632	11	3	557	11	3	0	0	0
17	Baids and Hakims...	1491	0	0	1491	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Pandits ...	2671	0	0	2670	6	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
19	Menials ...	21933	0	0	21677	10	3	0	0	0	255	5	9
20	Postal charges ...	190	0	0	161	10	3	0	0	0	28	5	9
21	Jail ...	5169	9	0	5105	6	6	0	0	0	63	9	6
22	Schools ...	5836	0	0	5613	7	0	0	0	0	222	9	0
23	Dispensaries ...	5380	0	0	5120	2	9	0	0	0	259	13	3
24	Customs ...	8245	0	0	8447	15	3	202	15	3	0	0	0
25	Jamdarkhana ...	5778	0	0	9096	10	9	3318	10	9	0	0	0
26	Stables ...	27633	0	0	32466	15	3	4833	15	3	0	0	0

**STATEMENT SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF DISBURSEMENT UNDER
DIFFERENT HEADS, FOR SAMBAT 1952.**

No.	Names of Items.	Budget Estimate.			Actuals.			Increase over the Budget Estimate.			Decrease from the Budget Estimate.		
		Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
27	Elephants ...	8150	0	0	8714	10	6	564	10	6	0	0	0
28	Camels ...	3715	0	0	3193	9	3	0	0	0	52	6	9
29	Rathkhana ...	4360	0	0	5684	6	0	1324	6	0	0	0	0
30	Shikargah ...	4933	0	0	5364	8	9	398	8	9	0	0	0
31	Commissariat ...	1100	0	0	1177	2	6	77	2	6	0	0	0
32	Bagar ...	2943	0	0	3233	5	0	290	5	0	0	0	0
33	Gardens ...	10245	0	0	10396	9	6	151	9	6	0	0	0
34	Public Works ...	7824	0	0	9515	5	0	1691	5	0	0	0	0
35	Road-metalling ...	3700	0	0	7741	14	3	4041	4	3	0	0	0
36	Contingent Charges	1600	0	0	1816	4	9	216	4	9	0	0	0
37	Lighting of the Palace	1600	0	0	2614	5	0	1014	5	0	0	0	0
38	Travelling Allowance	3000	0	0	2470	11	6	0	0	0	529	4	6
39	Awaz Jamin ...	850	0	0	739	8	9	0	0	0	7	3	
40	Forts and Castles...	3314	0	0	3684	15	6	370	15	6	0	0	
41	Charities ...	20206	0	0	22649	8	3	2443	8	3	0	0	0
42	Neota ...	500	0	0	286	4	0	0	0	0	213	12	0
43	Soldier's Uniform...	1000	0	0	7279	8	9	6279	8	9	0	0	0
44	Panchayat ...	500	0	0	153	4	0	0	0	0	346	12	0
45	Salt Compensation to Jagirdars ..	695	0	0	694	15	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
46	Pension to Widows	3650	0	0	3556	6	6	0	0	0	93	9	6
47	Miscellaneous ...	2000	0	0	3978	12	6	1978	12	6	0	0	0
48	Incidental ...	5000	0	0	3360	7	0	0	0	0	1639	9	0
49	Interest to Seth ...	4000	0	0	2494	14	3	0	0	0	505	1	9
50	Agency Charges ...	5744	0	0	5675	2	3	0	0	0	68	13	9
	TOTAL.	424943	0	0	484599	8	9	66205	9	9	6549	1	0

